

FRENCH DRIVEN FURTHER BACK NORTH OF VERDUN

FINAL
EDITION

The

Evening

World.

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EDITION

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WILSON UPHELD BY SENATE, 68 TO 14; GORE RESOLUTION LAID ON THE TABLE

TOWN OF DOUAUMONT TAKEN, VERDUN SHELLS FROM SKY; ATTACKS FROM FOUR POINTS

Berlin Announces That the German Troops Are Beyond Captured Fort —Paris Admits They Fought Their Way to Village.

BERLIN, March 3. (via London).—German troops have cleared the village of Douaumont and pushed their lines to the west and to the south of the village and of the armored fort, according to the official announcement issued to-day by the German Army Headquarters Staff.

More than 1,000 prisoners were taken, and a number of heavy guns were captured. German aviators bombarded the city itself.

A correspondent of the Koelnische Zeitung, in describing the taking of the forest of Haumont in the early days of the German offensive, says there was not a tree that had not been broken like a toy. The whole underbrush was levelled.

Following is the text of the report issued by German Army Headquarters:

"On the heights east of the Meuse, after heavy artillery preparations, we cleared the village of Douaumont of the enemy and pushed out our line to the west and south of the village, as well as of the armored fort, to more favorable positions. More than 1,000 prisoners and some heavy guns were brought in.

"Our airmen dropped bombs in the vicinity of Fort Verdun. To the east of Douaumont, Immelman shot down his ninth enemy aeroplane, a British biplane. Of its two occupants, one was dead and the other seriously wounded.

Southeast of Ypres, on the canal, the British broke into the positions taken from them on Feb. 14 and even penetrated over a small front into what were previously our forward trenches. They were immediately driven out of these, but still occupy some parts of the bastion.

"South of the canal at La Bassée fighting developed at close quarters before our front in conjunction with enemy mine explosions.

"In the Champagne the activity of the enemy's artillery increased in places until it became very heavy. In Bolante wood, northeast of Lachalade, in the Argonne, a tentative attack by the French was repulsed easily."

French Admit a Reverse At Only One Point at Verdun

PARIS, March 3.—The Germans have resumed their violent attacks to the north, northeast, east and southeast of Verdun. The only point where they attained any success, according to this afternoon's official statement by the War Office, was in the Douaumont region. Here they succeeded in reaching Douaumont village. Heavy fighting is continuing. Other attacks in the vicinity of Verdun were repulsed with heavy losses to the Germans. Following is the text of the War Office report:

"In the region to the north of Verdun the bombardment and the attacks of the enemy were continued all last evening with redoubled violence. In the sector of the village of Douaumont, after several fruitless efforts, which were repulsed with cruel losses on their part, the Germans were successful in penetrating to the village of Douaumont, where the fighting is continuing with ferocity.

"A little further to the east the village of Vaux was attacked at about the same hour. Assaults coming from the north and the northeast were broken by our curtain of fire and by the activity of our machine guns. The enemy was compelled to retire, leaving among our barbed wire entanglements a large number of dead.

"In the Woëvre district yesterday evening and last night the bombardment continued with great intensity. Checked by our curtains of fire, the enemy found it impossible to come out.

"To the west of the River Meuse, in the regions of Malancourt and of Haucourt, the artillery of the enemy has been active.

"In Lorraine, in the region to the south of the forest of Parroy, a feeble attack on the part of the enemy was dispersed by infantry fire and the use of hand grenades."

President Poincaré has returned from a visit to grand headquarters at the Verdun. He met Gen. Joffre and other French commanders, complimenting the French troops in the name of the nation.

**ENLISTS IN ARTILLERY
SO HIS BROTHER MAY
HAVE COLLEGE CAREER.**



WILLIAM WEST

FORSAKES COLLEGE AND ENTERS ARMY FOR BROTHER'S SAKE

**Princeton Senior Smiles, Says
"It's My Own Affair," but
Admits "Family Reasons."**

William West, the Princeton senior who gave up college and enlisted in the army, was found to-day at his barracks in the Artillery Training School at Fort Slocum. West preferred not to discuss the assertion of his classmates that he had left college in order that his younger brother John might have money enough to go through to graduation.

"Forget all that," he said, when the subject of his strange disappearance from Princeton was brought up, "that is a matter that is just between me and my brother. There were what you might call family and personal considerations which led me to give up my college course and look for something to do right away. I admit that money was not very plentiful with us and—well, I'd always liked the idea of a military life and now that I'm in it I like it better than ever."

With other recruits in the Twenty-fifth Company of Coast Artillery, West, who is twenty-one years old, had just returned from a lively drill in the manual of arms when a reporter from The Evening World came to talk to him. He looked like a young man who would make the perfect type of soldier, and from another and confidential source it was learned that apparently only a matter of time stood between him and a commission.

West is the son of a former missionary to Syria, now dead. He was born in this country and has two sisters and a brother besides John, the one who has just entered Princeton. A little money was left to the family, but not enough to see both boys through college at the same time. William had intended to be a teacher and would have been graduated this summer had he not made the sacrifice which has made him known all over the country as an example of exceptional brotherly devotion.

FOURTH GERMAN LOAN.

Krupp Firm Among Big Subscribers to War Fund.

BERLIN, March 3. (By wireless to Saville).—The Overseas News Agency announced that the first subscriptions to the fourth German war loan were made by the firm of Friedrich Krupp, which subscribed 40,000,000 marks; the Central Agricultural Loan Bank, 30,000,000 marks; and the Norddeutsche Savings Bank, 20,000,000 marks.

WINTER CRUISES TO WARMER CLIMES
All cruise ships, all lines, sailing, 1916, are listed in the World Travel Bureau, 100 N. Y. City, Telephone 684444. Adm.

CRAVEN SAW NO VOUCHERS FOR BIG BONUSES, HE ADMITS; TO INVESTIGATE EDISON CO.

Shonts's \$125,000, Rogers's \$10,000 and Gaynor's \$10,000 All Similarly Paid.

BIG EDISON CO. FEES.

Lawyers for Lighting Corporation Got \$600,000 in 1914, Thompson Says.

Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission, was recalled to the witness stand before the Thompson Investigating Committee to-day. He admitted the law required vouchers be furnished for all expenditures made under the "prior determination" account, yet he had not seen any voucher for the \$125,000 bonus awarded by the Interborough to President Shonts, the \$10,000 gift to Richard Held Rogers, the Interborough lawyer, or the \$10,000 gift to E. F. L. Gaynor, the Interborough auditor.

Attorney Frank Moss again read the provision of the contract requiring Engineer Craven to have a voucher for every item of cost in subway and elevated road building. Mr. Craven looked bored and depressed.

Q. You could have had access to all the books of the Interborough Company? A. Yes.

Q. And did you see them? A. No.

Q. Did the Public Service Commission ever pass a resolution excusing the Interborough Company from submitting vouchers? A. I don't know that they ever did.

Q. Counsel Coleman testified he advised you that the legal expenditures were "reasonable." Did you ever ask him if they were legal? A. I never did.

Q. Why not? A. I had every confidence in Mr. Coleman.

George S. Coleman, chief counsel to the Public Service Commission, stood up and in oratorical style declared he did not "burden his mind with the provisions of the contract any more than he would with the dictionary."

"What is the spirit of this clause?" asked Mr. Moss, reading from the contract.

"Oh," exclaimed Mr. Coleman, "I do not give opinions on spirits."

Counsel Smith asked him if he recalled.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

BRITISH LETTING UP ON THE BLOCKADE RULE

New Minister Will Notify Shippers in Advance Whether Goods Will Be Passed.

LONDON, March 3.—The British government has adopted a new plan which will eliminate many of the inconveniences now suffered by American shippers because of the blockade. It was announced this afternoon by Lord Robert Cecil, new Minister of Blockade.

At the suggestion of the United States Consul, Gen. Skinner, Great Britain in the future will notify American shippers, before their goods leave American ports, whether they will be permitted to pass the British blockade. This will make it unnecessary in the future for British warships to make seizures resulting in long controversies.

Adoption of this plan is one of the first important results of the recent elevation of Lord Robert Cecil to a position in the British Cabinet.

CANOPIC, SAILING WITH 4 AMERICANS, WILL CARRY GUNS

White Star Liner Will Arm Against German Submarines at Gibraltar.

The White Star liner, Canopic, which was to have sailed at 10 o'clock this morning, was delayed until late in the afternoon. She is bound for Genoa, Naples and other Italian ports and will take on and mount guns at Gibraltar for the cruise through the Mediterranean.

Of the Canopic's four first-class passengers three are Americans. They are W. W. Nicholls and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bellows of No. 30 Pierpont Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Bellows said he was not afraid of the new German submarine edict, that he had crossed the Atlantic three times since the war broke out, had been in Champagne and other places at the front, and that war was getting to be an old story with him. Mrs. Bellows had great confidence in her husband's judgment and like him was unafraid.

The Canopic has 14,000 tons of freight and will touch at the Azores on her way to Gibraltar. It was said by officials of the White Star Line that the practice of mounting guns on its ships at Gibraltar would probably be kept up, as far as ships sailing in the Mediterranean were concerned. The Adriatic was the last White Star liner to carry guns and much comment was raised when she came into port, a year and a half ago, with two big howitzers and two other ugly looking muzzles pointing over her stern. The question of merchantmen being armed then arose, but before any conclusion was reached by this country, the Adriatic was disarmed voluntarily by her owners.

Eight second class passengers are on the Canopic and ninety are in the storage. Seven of the latter are being deported. All signed papers relieving the Government from responsibility if anything extraordinary happened on the vessel.

Capt. James, of the Canopic, was asked what action he would take if he met a submarine after his guns were mounted. The skipper replied it depended upon where he saw the submarine and how he saw her.

TWO ZEPPELINS ARE WRECKED BY BIG GUNS

Dropped by Artillery, One of Kaiser's Raiders Hurts 18 Children in Fall.

LONDON, March 3.—Two Zeppelins were wrecked in Belgium Feb. 21, according to Exchange Telegraph dispatches from Amsterdam.

"One of the Zeppelins, returning from the front, evidently was hit by artillery," said the dispatch. "It fell at Enghien, damaging a house and injuring eighteen children."

"Another fell at Malmaux. The debris was loaded on a train bound for Cologne."

Senate Vote on Gore Resolution

AYES.

Ashurst, Arizona, Dem.
Bankhead, Alabama, Dem.
Beckham, Kentucky, Dem.
Brandegee, Connecticut, Rep.
Broussard, Louisiana, Dem.
Burleigh, Maine, Rep.
Chilton, West Virginia, Dem.
Clark, Wyoming, Rep.
Clarke, Arkansas, Dem.
Cott, Rhode Island, Rep.
Curtis, Kansas, Rep.
Culberson, Texas, Dem.
Dillingham, Vermont, Rep.
Du Pont, Delaware, Rep.
Fletcher, Florida, Dem.
Gore, Oklahoma, Dem.
Harding, Ohio, Rep.
Hardwick, Georgia, Dem.
Hitchcock, Nebraska, Dem.
Hollis, New Hampshire, Dem.
Hughes, New Jersey, Dem.
Husting, Wisconsin, Dem.
James, Kentucky, Dem.
Johnson, Maine, Dem.
Johnson, South Dakota, Dem.
Kern, Indiana, Dem.
Lane, Oregon, Dem.
Lee, Maryland, Dem.
Lewis, Illinois, Dem.
Lodge, Massachusetts, Rep.
McLean, Connecticut, Rep.
Martin, Virginia, Dem.
Martine, New Jersey, Dem.
Myers, Montana, Dem.
Nelson, Minnesota, Rep.
Newlands, Nevada, Dem.
Oliver, Pennsylvania, Rep.
Overman, North Carolina, Dem.
Owen, Oklahoma, Dem.
Page, Vermont, Rep.
Phelan, California, Dem.
Pittman, Nevada, Dem.
Poindexter, Washington, Rep.
Pomeroy, Ohio, Dem.
Randall, Louisiana, Dem.
Reed, Missouri, Dem.
Shafroth, Colorado, Dem.
Sheppard, Texas, Dem.
Shields, Tennessee, Dem.
Simmons, North Carolina, Dem.
Smith, Arizona, Dem.
Smith, Georgia, Dem.
Smith, Maryland, Dem.
Smith, Michigan, Rep.
Smith, South Carolina, Dem.
Stearns, South Dakota, Rep.
Stone, Missouri, Dem.
Swanson, Virginia, Dem.
Thomas, Colorado, Dem.
Thompson, New York, Rep.
Tillman, South Carolina, Dem.
Underwood, Alabama, Dem.
Vardaman, Mississippi, Dem.
Wadsworth, New York, Rep.
Walsh, Montana, Dem.
Warren, Wyoming, Rep.
Weeks, Massachusetts, Rep.
Williams, Mississippi, Dem.

NOES.

Borah, Idaho, Rep.
Chamberlain, Oregon, Dem.
Clapp, Minnesota, Rep.
Cummings, Iowa, Rep.
Fall, New Mexico, Rep.
Gallagher, New Hampshire, Rep.
Granger, North Dakota, Rep.
Jones, Washington, Rep.
La Follette, Wisconsin, Rep.
McCumber, North Dakota, Rep.
Norris, Nebraska, Rep.
O'Gorman, New York, Dem.
Sherman, Illinois, Rep.
Work, California, Rep.
Absent: Senators Bryan, Florida, Dem.; Brady, Idaho, Rep.; Catron, New Mexico, Rep.; Goff, West Virginia, Rep.; Kenyon, Iowa, Rep.; Lea, Tennessee, Dem.; Lippitt, Rhode Island, Rep.; Penrose, Pennsylvania, Rep.; Robinson, Arkansas, Dem.; Saulsbury, Delaware, Dem.; Shively, Indiana, Dem.; Sutherland, Utah, Rep.; Townsend, Michigan, Rep.; Excused from voting: Smoot, Utah, Rep.

SINKING OF U-BOAT 27 PARTIALLY CONFIRMED

British Admiralty Refuses to Deny Report as to Fate of Raider.

LONDON, March 3.—Although they refused full confirmation, Admiralty officials to-day indicated that reports that the submarine U-27, which sank the Arabic, was later destroyed by a British patrol boat are correct.

"We do not deny the report," said a responsible official. "We say nothing more."

Vote Is Followed by a Stormy Debate, in Which Borah and Sherman De- clare the Senate Was "Gagged" and "Germanized."

HOUSE LEADERS IN DOUBT ON ARMED SHIP MEASURE

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate went overwhelmingly on record to-day in support of President Wilson. By a vote of sixty-eight to fourteen Senator Gore's bill warning Americans off armed ships of belligerent nations was laid on the table. Of the sixty-eight who thus killed the measure, forty-nine were Democrats and nineteen Republicans. In the fourteen who favored the Gore resolution the Democrats were Senator O'Gorman of New York and Senator Chamberlain of Oregon.

Senator Gore voted against his own motion with the view of having a chance to move for a reconsideration. Fourteen members did not vote—9 Democrats and 5 Republicans. It was announced that at least four of these would have voted to table the measure, if present.

BILLY SUNDAY VISITS CARDINAL GIBBONS

Evangelist Received at Archiepiscopal Residence—Has Brief Talk With Prelate.

(Special to The Evening World.)

BALTIMORE, Md., March 3.—Cardinal Gibbons received Billy Sunday at the archiepiscopal residence to-day. The visit of the noted evangelist was purely social. It was arranged by Dr. Howard Kelly, the noted surgeon, who accompanied Sunday to the Cardinal's home. Ma Sunday was also in the party.

Sunday and the Cardinal chiefly discussed the difficulty of speaking to large audiences.

"I do not see how you manage to make all those people hear you," smiled the Cardinal after the formal introduction was done. "I remember one time when I had to address a great multitude in the open air. It was at Wilkes-Barre and the other speaker, as I recall it, was Mr. Theodore Roosevelt. The meeting was in a kind of public square and—Oh, it was very difficult making myself heard to all those people."

"How is your throat getting on, Mr. Sunday?" he asked. "I understand from the newspapers that you have had laryngitis."

"Yes," answered the evangelist, "but Dr. Kelly here," he waved his hand toward the surgeon, "and Mrs. Sunday are taking good care of me. It will pass off in a day or so."

\$800 ADDED TO STATE "CONSCIENCE FUND"

Largest Contribution Yet Received Arrives in Shape of Draft From "A Citizen."

ALBANY, March 3.—A draft for \$800 was received by Secretary of State Hugo to-day with the request that it be added to the State's "Conscience Fund." This is believed to be the largest contribution of this nature ever received by State officials. No one here had any idea of the identity of the donor.

The draft was drawn by a Utica bank upon a New York bank. The latter accompanying it, written on stationery of a Utica Hotel, was signed "A Citizen."

At the last moment Senator Gore offered an amendment to his resolution which read:

"Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the sinking by a German submarine without notice or warning of an armed merchant vessel of her public enemy, resulting in the death of a citizen of the United States, would constitute a just and sufficient cause of war between the United States and the German Empire."

This surprising eleventh-hour move in offering what was practically a new resolution and an ultimatum to the Central Powers caused several Senators to change their votes.

Even Senator Vardaman, who favored Gore's original resolution, voted to kill the Gore substitute.

The one vote killed the amendment as well as the original resolution.

The vote itself came with practically no debate, but when it was over a storm like that of yesterday broke. Some Republican Senators declared that the Senate had been "gagged" and that no opportunity was given to vote on the Gore measure. Senator Borah termed the Senate's action "degradation." Senator Sherman said it was "cowardly, evasive and cringing."

Senator Reed, Democrat, read a statement saying he felt "highly important that the impression in Germany that the country and Congress were not behind the President should be removed."

"It is of the highest importance," said he, "that all the world understand that on any question of the rights of the American Government or the American citizen, our great people stand as a unit and it should be understood that they will uphold, sustain and defend those rights, if necessary, to the last breath."

It was said at the White House that the result in the Senate was satisfactory and met the wishes of President Wilson. It was added that attention would now be concentrated on the situation in the House.

The scene in the Senate leading up to the vote and while it was on was unparalleled in the Senate since the United States declared war against Spain.

When the Senate assembled practically all the Administration Senators were in their seats, waiting for the usual round of morning business to be passed over so Senator Stone could make the agreed motion to table the Gore resolution.

To hurry the procedure it was